

A power amplification circuit, and a communication device using the same, which are capable of suppressing gain decreases of a power amplifier due to increases in input signal power in a state near the saturation operation, capable of reducing its size, and low in distortion and high in efficiency. The power amplification circuit includes a power amplifier and a negative feedback circuit connected between a signal input terminal and a signal output terminal of the power amplifier. Impedance of the negative feedback circuit depends on a signal voltage occurring across the negative feedback circuit. By adjusting the characteristic that the negative feedback quantity of the negative feedback circuit to the power amplifier is variable depending on input signal power, gain fluctuations of the power amplifier due to increases or decreases of input signal power or output signal power around a specified output signal power are suppressed.